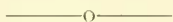


specimens, reared from larvæ received in August, and produced by the second brood of orange moths were all referable to the slate-colored form. In fact all the moths which issued after September 23d were of this form, though there was but a difference of five days between the issuing of the last yellow and the first gray specimens, the latter continuing to issue through October. Many of the gray specimens, especially those which first appear, are so suffused with orange or reddish scales as to appear somewhat intermediate between the two extremes, but there are none which are not at once referable to the gray form. It is in fact an interesting case of seasonal dimorphism, and how far it is influenced by temperature, future experiment, which we hope to make, will determine.

Many species of the genus *Teras* are well known to vary in a remarkable degree, but none other known to me presents such a marked case of seasonal dimorphism.



## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF SPHACELODES.

BY W. J. HOLLAND.

Among a number of specimens recently obtained from the Indian River region of Florida are four moths, which I was for some time inclined to identify as *Sphacelodes Vulurraria* of Hübner and Guenée. A more thorough examination, however, leads me to the conclusion that they are sufficiently distinct to deserve a specific name. I append herewith a description:

**Sphacelodes Floridensis**, n. sp.—♂. Expands 42 mm. Primaries reddish brown, secondaries slightly darker. About the middle of the costa of the primaries a large, triangular, flesh-colored spot, extending back to the first nervule. Three dark bands, the outermost forming at the costa the exterior margin of the light flesh-colored spot, divide the fore wings into three portions, of which the marginal portion is the largest. The outermost band is curved from the discal region towards the internal angle of the primaries. The basal and median bands are continued over the secondaries, the median band being triply waved and shaded very slightly on its external edge by gray. There is a very obscure, whitish discal spot on the upper surface of the secondaries, and a very delicate gray marginal line disposed in scallops intervenes between the main body of the hind wings and the concolorous fringes. The under surface of the primaries and secondaries are of a uniform, velvety, leaden-gray, with a broad marginal shade of a darker hue. The abdomen and thorax are of the same general color

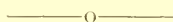
as the upper surface of the wings, a trifle lighter beneath. The antennæ, the head, and the palpi flesh colored, with a yellowish cast, and a trifle lighter than the conspicuous costal spot.

Guenée gives Brazil as the habitat of the two species of *Sphacelodes* described by him, and the presence of the genus in Florida is an interesting fact.

It is but proper to call attention to the fact that Guenée, in his description of the genus *Sphacelodes*, says that it is characterized, among other things, by the absence of the discal spot on the wings. With this exception the insect before me agrees thoroughly with his generic description, and the discal spot is so obscure in a slightly rubbed specimen I have, that its presence would elude ordinary observation. I have no hesitation in referring the insect to Guenée's genus.

It is barely possible that *Floridensis* may prove to be a climatic variation of *Vulurraria*.

Described from 3 ♂ in Coll. W. J. Holland, and 1 ♂ in Coll. J. B. Smith.



## CITHERONIA INFERNALIS AND CATOCALA BABAYAGA, NEW SPECIES.

BY HERMANN STRECKER.

**Citheronia Infernalis**, n. sp.—♀. Expands 5 inches. Head, body and legs deep orange or brick red, unicolorous, and devoid of all markings whatsoever. Wings on both upper and under surfaces same red color as the body. Primaries, above, slate colored in the interspaces, leaving only the red color visible on the nervures and a narrow accompanying lining; a large red sub-apical blotch or spot at and near costa, also a smaller one midway between it and the inner margin; another still smaller at base of wing as in *Regalis* and *Sepulchralis*. Secondaries with a row of slate-colored sub-marginal spots, and interior to these a row of streaks or dashes of like color. Under surface; primaries much as above, but more of the red ground color prevailing; an indistinct red discal dash. Secondaries with the gray markings only on the apical half of wing; a small, darker, red, discal mark.

Hab.—Maryland, North Carolina.

Described from one female now in my collection, which was bred from a blackish blue larva with shining black horns, after the manner of the other species of the genus. The male I was unable to examine, but was informed it resembled the female.

**Catocala Babayaga**, n. sp.—Male and female expand from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches. Primaries, head and thorax above, of an even, warm, reddish gray or ash color, quite unlike any other described species.